

Partly cloudy weather; southeasterly winds.

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ONE CENT.

MANILA HAS FALLEN

Unconditional Surrender Follows Dewey's Bombardment.

SATURDAY SAW THE END

Augustin Taken by Germans to the Kaiserin Augusta.

WILDMAN CREDITS REPORT

The American Consul at Hong Kong Cables the State Department Last Evening That the News of the City's Capitulation Was Brought by the Captain-General, Who Reached the Port Yesterday, and Who Immediately Had a Conference With the Spanish Representative There.

The following dispatch was received at the State Department from Consul Wildman about 11:15 last evening: "Augustin says Dewey bombarded Manila Saturday. City surrendered unconditionally. Augustin was taken by Germans in launch to Kaiserin Augusta and brought to Hong Kong. I credit report."

Augustin on Board. Hong Kong, Aug. 15.—The German warship Kaiserin Augusta arrived here today from Manila, having on board Augustin, captain general of the Philippine Islands.

Gen. Augustin, shortly after his arrival, had a conference with the Spanish consul here. Newspaper men sought to interview him, but he declined to say anything, further than that he was proceeding to Spain as rapidly as possible.

The officers and crew of the Kaiserin Augusta were equally reticent, and refused to say under what circumstances Gen. Augustin had left Manila. It is remarked that the fastest German cruiser was used to bring him to Hong Kong.

The Kaiserin Augusta brought only mail for the German consul, who is at present at Canton. His mails have, therefore, not been opened. It is conjectured that Gen. Augustin fled from Manila, and that the Germans arranged the details of his flight.

Left Manila Saturday. The cruiser left Manila on Saturday last. Her commander reports that the situation was unchanged.

The Spanish consul at Hong Kong has not notified the Spanish authorities at Manila of the signing of the protocol.

It is thought that the Spaniards may

discredit the announcement of peace taken to Manila by the steamer Australian, she having been chartered by the American consul.

The reports here are that the Philippine insurgents express themselves as satisfied with the terms of peace.

MOVEMENT OF WARSHIPS.

Peace-Time Practice of Publishing Orders Resumed.

After three months of censorship the Navy Department has begun again the publication of the movements of the vessels. Yesterday, for the first time since April, there was a long list of the movements of the American warships, such as is always issued in times of peace.

The practice of reporting the movements of warships was discontinued shortly before the beginning of the war, when it became evident that the news might be of advantage to the enemy. There was even the criticism at that time that the bulletins of movements of ships had been kept up too long. The publication of the list yesterday was one of the many very suggestive evidences that the war is considered over by the Navy Department.

The bulletin reports the sailing of battleships and other armored ships from the North Atlantic Squadron from the southern coast of Cuba for Brooklyn, according to the order issued last Saturday. The list includes the New York, Brooklyn, and Massachusetts from Playa, and the Iowa, Indiana, and Oregon from Santiago.

Another important list of movements is that of the blockading squadron, which has been ordered to Key West. In the list are gunboats, cruisers, torpedo boats, and destroyers, revenue cutters, light-house tenders, auxiliary ships, and one monitor, including the Bevia, Lebanon, Sylvia, Ericsson, Stranger, Picaque, Fishhawk, Supply, Onondaga, Morrill, Hamblin, McKee, Tecumseh, San Francisco, Windom, Miantonomah, Princeton, Newport, Woodbury, Castine, Gwin, Foote, Cushing, Vicksburg, Nina, Hudson, Hercules, and Machias.

The San Francisco was Commodore Howell's flagship. She arrived at Key West on Sunday with Commodore Howell on board. He will have charge of the disembarkment of the squadron. It is understood that a large part of the auxiliary ships will be put out of commission and sent back to their owners. Some of the others will be sent to Key West, and immediately to the shipyards for repairs and for other work.

The revenue cutters Morrill and Hamblin left Key West on Sunday. The Hudson arrived at Norfolk. Others will follow daily. The Nina has arrived at Norfolk and is expected to leave for Brooklyn. The Hercules has arrived at Norfolk.

The arrival of the Sterling and the Niagara at Ponce on Friday is reported. The Louis arrived at Montauk Point on Saturday with a load of troops from Santiago.

The Bennington arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu on Saturday. The Yankee and Dixie arrived at Guantanamo yesterday. The auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, now at Newport News, has been ordered to proceed to League Island navy yard and discharge the crew, composed of members of the Michigan naval reserves. They will each be given an honorable discharge, "having served through the war." It is understood that other auxiliary cruisers are made up of naval reserve men like the Prairie, with the New York reserves, the Dixie and others will be ordered to return to northern waters as soon as they return to northern waters.

SHAFER'S FEVER REPORT.

Twenty-Two Deaths Have Occurred Since His Last Bulletin.

Twenty-two men have died in the army at Santiago since the last sanitary report from Santiago. A bulletin was received from Gen. Shafter at a late hour last night giving the health condition of the camp and the mortality list since August 11, as follows:

"Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 15. "Adjutant General of the Army, Washington: "Sanitary report for August 14: Total number sick, 2,715; total number fever cases, 1,210; total number new cases, 129; number fever cases returned to duty, 226; number deaths, 22."

"Deaths August 11: Corporal Marion Ames, Company H, Second Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Private Charles H. Blake, Company G, Second Infantry, malarial remittent fever complications; Private John O'Connor, Company K, Seventy-first New York, malarial remittent fever.

"August 12: Private John Mandig, Company K, Sixteenth Infantry, malarial fever and dysentery; Private Ernest Smith, Company F, Tenth Infantry, malarial fever, diarrhea, epilepsy; Private William H. Clanz, Company A, Tenth Infantry, malarial fever and debility.

"August 13: Private Frank Boyer, Company A, Twentieth Infantry, typhoid fever; Private Arnold Gelsman, Company K, Seventy-first New York, remittent fever; Private Herman, Private Herbert Hill, Troop K, Tenth Cavalry, yellow fever; Private James W. Hamilton, Troop B, Third Cavalry, yellow fever; Private Socrates Maupin, Company G, First District of Columbia, typhoid fever; Private Thomas H. Welsh, Company L, Ninth Massachusetts, asthenia; Private J. M. McNamara, Company E, Ninth Massachusetts, pernicious malarial fever.

"August 14: Private Joseph W. McFadden, Company G, First Cavalry, typhoid fever; Private John G. Grier, Company I, First Illinois, typhoid fever; Corporal Robert Anderson, Troop B, Tenth Cavalry, yellow fever; Private Ernest Johnson, Troop F, Tenth Cavalry, yellow fever; Private Walter Gibman, Company F, Twentieth Infantry, measles.

"Shafter." "Major General."

Only one man from the District regiment is in the list. Private Socrates Maupin, whose death has been previously reported in The Times.

THE OCCUPATION OF CUBA

Gen. Lee's Seventh Corps Will Be Sent There Shortly.

SERIOUS DISORDER FEARED

The Administration Is Lath to Dispatch Troops to the Island Sooner Than Is Necessary—The Period of Reconstruction Doubtless Will Be a Stormy One.

The Administration expects that it will be necessary to begin the military occupation of Cuba before Autumn, although the President and officials of the War Department would be greatly relieved if it found it unnecessary to send troops to the island during the rainy season.

The time and manner of beginning the occupation of the territory are to be determined nominally by the military commission soon to be appointed, but it is likely that the Government will be able to prescribe virtually the general steps necessary before the commission begins its deliberations at Havana.

The consultation held yesterday between the President, Secretary Alger, Adj. Gen. Corbin and Maj. Gen. Lee, who was summoned to Washington, pertained entirely to the occupation of Cuba, as soon as these places shall have been evacuated by the Spanish forces. The conference was preliminary to the work of the Havana military commission, and the work of that body was largely determined, so far as the present circumstances enable the Administration to judge by the consultation of Gen. Lee with the leading Government officials.

The conclusion was that it would probably be necessary to send some troops to Cuba within thirty days, or, at least, before the end of September, and general arrangements were made to have Gen. Lee's Seventh Army Corps landed on the island.

Eager for the Service. The Seventh Corps is eager for this service, and it is possible that the movement to occupy Cuba will be ordered before the troops have been entirely removed from the Fernandez and Jacksonville camps to the Northern encampments, where it had been proposed to quarter them during the summer months.

The men of Gen. Lee's corps, by their residence during the summer in a Florida camp, under conditions of climate only a little better than those in the more healthful portions of Cuba, have been rendered capable of enduring with some safety a passive campaign in the latitude farther south.

The War Department has not given up its intention, officially expressed several days ago, of having Gen. Shafter's army, which is now being removed to Montauk Point, engage in the north Cuba campaign in the Autumn. But it is more than probable that Gen. Lee's command will be the first sent to Havana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara provinces.

An order was sent from the War Department yesterday to Col. Pettit's regiment of volunteer immunes, directing its movement immediately from the camp at Frederick, Md., to Jacksonville, Fla., where the commanding officer will report to Maj. Gen. Lee for assignment of his command to duty. It is the purpose of the Department to send this regiment to Cuba to perform garrison duty in some of the places to be evacuated by the Spanish.

Lee's Command to Go. Inasmuch as the present season is the most unhealthy in Cuba, it is probable that an immune regiment will be sent to Havana or vicinity in advance of any other troops. The regiments of Gen. Lee's command will follow at as remote a date as the situation in Cuba will allow. Of course, a great deal depends on the agreement reached between the Spanish authorities and the American military commission as to the determination of the time when troops shall be sent to Cuba.

If Spain is somewhat dilatory in withdrawing her armed forces from Cuba, a condition which, under the circumstances, the Administration would not very much regret, it may not be necessary to send troops to the island before the end of the rainy season. If, on the other hand, the evacuation is begun promptly and is carried on rapidly, the Administration will find it necessary to send a large number of soldiers to take the places of the evacuating forces.

The army administration deems it unwise to leave any of the present military stations in Cuba unoccupied. The definite fear is entertained that the withdrawal of the Spanish garrisons would be followed by serious disorder in the island if the places should not be immediately occupied by forces from the United States.

Under the most favorable circumstances, the period of reconstruction in Cuba will probably be a troublesome one, and the best efforts of Cuban authorities, both in this country and in the island, will certainly be required to repress disorder on the part of the lawless elements, which are always ready in any population to commit acts of depredation at such a time.

Some Ships to Remain. The Navy Department, not having the same considerations of climate to deal with, has already taken action to protect American and Cuban interests during the evacuation of the insular ports.

The class, will be distributed among the ports on the northern side of the island. There they will perform a sort of police duty, looking after the interests of the United States and of the Cuban people during the armistice and enforcing such laws and regulations as there may be a tendency in various quarters to violate. The auxiliary cruisers will be especially vigilant during the evacuation of ports by the Spanish garrisons, and they will be always on hand to enforce strictly such provisions as may be made by the joint military commission in Havana.

COL. HAY WILL ACCEPT.

He Will Not Decline the Portfolio of Secretary of State. There is no doubt that Col. John Hay, ambassador to England, will accept the post of Secretary of State, although he has not yet done so.

Until he does formally accept, the matter of his successor is left in abeyance. The published statement that Whitelaw Reid has been appointed and accepted is not correct, although Mr. Reid's friends have good reason to believe that his qualifications will be most highly considered as soon as it is certain that Col. Hay will succeed Secretary Day.

Both of these appointments will probably be announced simultaneously with the announcement of Judge Day's resignation and his appointment as peace commissioner.

The successor of First Assistant Secretary of State Moore will be announced at the same time, and will probably be somebody outside of the Department, as for various reasons neither of the other Secretaries is in line for promotion.

A CUBAN THIEF KILLED.

An American Sentinel Detects Him in the Act of Stealing.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 15.—The first Cuban thief since the American troops occupied this city met his death early this morning, he having been shot by a sentinel who had detected him stealing. The shops of the city are filled with goods that have been stolen from the American commissary supplies and sold to the shopkeepers. These supplies are stored on the wharves and afford a fine opportunity for the thieves who infest the city to make an easy living.

Col. Wood is in charge of the supplies, and his men have had much trouble in guarding the property. Hundreds of arrests were made, but the thieves will be completely exterminated. There is an order was issued to the sentinels to shoot the thieves.

The man killed this morning was an old offender. He was detected taking some of the supplies and was ordered to stop. Instead of doing so, he made a break for liberty, whereupon the sentinel fired at him, killing him instantly.

Other shots were fired during the night at thieves who without effect. The sentinel who did the killing was placed under arrest, but was at once returned to his post by order of Col. Wood.

DESERTED FORT M'PHERSON.

Seven Hundred and Fifty Soldiers Remain of Three Thousand.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 15.—With the departure of the recruits for the Fourth and Tenth United States Infantry from Fort M'Pherson today, the barracks will be completely deserted, and only 750 soldiers will be left of the 3,000 who were camped there a few weeks ago.

Four detachments, consisting of 117 men of the Ninth and 122 of the First Infantry, left yesterday for Pearl Springs on the same train, under command of Capt. Palmer, of the Ninth Infantry, and eight officers of two commands.

The men of the Fifth Regiment, which have been in camp at Tampa, Fla., for several weeks, will arrive at the barracks either tomorrow or next today, and will at once take up quarters in the buildings left by the recruits.

THE BLOCKADE OF CARDENAS.

Half a Dozen Small Spanish Vessels Have Been Destroyed.

Key West, Fla., Aug. 15.—Torpedo boats McKee and Cushing, which have been blockading Cardenas, arrived here today. They report having destroyed half a dozen small Spanish vessels which had been carrying supplies to the city. This traffic is now stopped.

THE OLIVETTE SAILS.

Now En Route From Santiago to Fortress Monroe.

Gen. Shafter sent a cable message to the War Department last night reporting the sailing of the Olivette with sick and wounded on board for the hospital at Fortress Monroe as follows:

"Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 15. "Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington: "Olivette sailed at 4 this afternoon for Fortress Monroe with two hundred and three sick on board."

"Shafter." "Major General."

There are still over 500 troops of the original Santiago army in Cuba, and it is understood that all may not get away this week, though the War Department is making every effort to move them as fast as possible. Of this 500 the District troops are said to be the most seriously affected. It is said that the War Department thinks that they will probably get away today.

SHAFER'S SUNDAY BULLETIN.

He Cables the Departure of the Olivette for Fortress Monroe.

Adj. Gen. Corbin received the following sanitary report from Gen. Shafter last night: "Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 15.—Sanitary report for August 14: Total number sick, 2,715; total number new cases, 129; number fever cases returned to duty, 226; number deaths, 22."

Among the deaths on August 13 was that of Private Socrates Maupin, Company G, First District of Columbia. The ship after cables at the departure at 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon of the Olivette, with 203 sick on board. She will go to Fortress Monroe.

Ordered to Fort Ethan Allen, Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 15.—The First Vermont Infantry at Chickamauga today received orders to move tomorrow to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and will leave camp tomorrow.

The Weather—Libby & Co. say—Partly cloudy; southeasterly winds.

BLANCO RESIGNS HIS JOB

He Considers His Mission to Cuba at an End.

WHAT HE WOULD HAVE DONE

In an Extra Gaceta Oficial He Throws Stones at America and Extols the Spanish Arms, Which, He Says, Are "Exercised in War and Eager for Glory."

Madrid, Aug. 15.—A cable dispatch was received from Capt. Gen. Blanco today, tendering his resignation to the government.

The reason he gives for resigning is that he does not wish to superintend the evacuation of the island by the Spanish troops.

Havana, April 15.—Capt. Gen. Blanco published today, in an extra Gaceta Oficial, the following address: "Government-General of the Island of Cuba."

"Inhabitants of the Island of Cuba: "Inasmuch as the government of this majesty has resolved to arrange peace with the United States, I consider my mission in this country to be at an end, and I have asked to be relieved. It would be difficult for the man who not long ago tried you to carry on the war to the last extremity to try to turn your minds to the opposite course."

Came Undismayed. "I came to this island, as you all know, in very critical circumstances, undismayed by the difficulties presented, animated by the hope of being able to pacify the island, and to save it for Spain with the assistance of all parties, with no other purpose and no further ambition than to perform a service for the country for which I possess so warm a love."

"Lack of faith and mistrust on the part of some and the prejudices and errors of others have been an insuperable hindrance to the attainment of my hopes, although in spite of difficulties so great, the day was, perhaps, not far off that might have seen these hopes happily realized."

"The promised accomplishment of a desire for peace and humane, was, doubtless, welcome to the members of our race and of our rule in America, and, suddenly tearing off the mask with which they had covered their ambitious plans, they openly declared against us the most unjust war recorded in the annals of history, when they could have feelings of gratitude toward a nation from which they had at all times received so many proofs of regard and of friendship."

"We were thus obliged to accept war at the moment when we could the least have expected it and under circumstances which, for that reason, were very unpropitious. In spite of this we have carried on the campaign with energy, preserving the territory of the island almost entire and we have at our disposal an army exercised in war and in the use of arms, an army which has already made the invaders feel the weight of our arms, and at the head of which I intended to continue disputing foot by foot with them the inch of land that with such valor and at the cost of so much blood we have defended for long years."

"The government of the nation, inspired by the high interests of our country and desirous of securing our welfare and that of the other colonies as well, believed that the time had come to make peace, and it is our duty loyally to second it in this purpose."

He Is Not the Man.

"But certainly I cannot be the man called upon to carry into execution a policy not to be reconciled with my previous declarations and with my constant actions and settled convictions, and I am obliged to separate from you with deep sorrow in this painful and difficult moment. I shall not do so, however, when the time comes, without recommending to you the calm and prudence so necessary to save the legitimate interests of Spain in Cuba, which represent the fruits of your labors, and which might be endangered, falling the compass and directness demanded by circumstances so serious."

In giving you this advice, I believe I am rendering the last and most disinterested service to the people of Cuba and especially to those of Havana. "Your Governor-General," "RAMON BLANCO."

"Havana, August 15."

The Mangrove Arrives.

Sunday morning the cruiser Mangrove made its appearance before Calbarien. Advancing on the port, it opened fire on the town. The gunboat Hernan Cortez and the shore batteries replied, the regulars, volunteers, and firemen rushing up with great enthusiasm.

At 2:30 the firing ceased, though the Mangrove did not retire. It fired eight or seven shells over the town. No injury was done to persons and no damage was caused in the town.

Later in the afternoon the gunboat Canto, under a flag of truce, started for the Mangrove to inform it of the signing of the peace protocol. The captain of the Mangrove replied:

"This God I am a friend of peace. I will go and communicate the good words to my superior officer."

SERIOUS TROUBLE FEARED.

Cattle Men and Oklahoma Settlers Are Arming.

Guthrie, O. T., Aug. 15.—A posse of Federal officers has gone to Woodward County to prevent trouble between cattle men and settlers.

The cattle men are trying to drive out the homestead settlers, have destroyed their fences and crops, burned their buildings and threatened their lives, and serious trouble is apprehended, as both sides are arming.

Tin-Plate Plant Destroyed by Fire.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 15.—The plant of the Cincinnati Rolling Mill and Tin-Plate Company at Riverside was destroyed by fire early this morning, causing a loss of \$5,000, covered by insurance. Some metal in a tank boiled over, setting fire to the woodwork.

Factory Men Resume Work. Somersworth, N. H., Aug. 15.—Mill No. 1, of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, employing 800 hands, resumed work this morning, after a six-weeks' shut down, due to a scarcity of orders. It is expected that the factory will run steadily in the future.

White Pine Blinds—Clear—\$1 pair. Best manufactured, 14 inches thick.

ACTIVITY OF THE CARLISTS.

Police and Soldiers Are Searching for Revolutionists.

Madrid, via Biarritz, Aug. 15.—19:15 p. m.—The revolutionary band from Castellon de la Plana has not been captured yet, although the maestrago district is alive with police and soldiers searching for it.

The band enters a village and makes requisitions which apparently are willingly granted. It then disappears on the approach of the police. The inhabitants sympathize with the band and assist in concealing its members. The bands are admittedly Carlists.

Efforts are being made here to obtain support of the younger officers of the army to secure a bloodless triumph for Don Carlos.

A number of ex-*Carlist* officers have been arrested at various places. Biarritz, Aug. 15.—A number of prominent Carlists are settling near Bayonne, Biarritz, and Saint Jean de Luz, close to the Spanish frontier, and are sending messages to the local leaders in the Basque provinces and Navarre. Government detectives are watching them.

The Carlists do not trust their correspondence to the mails, but employ couriers to carry their letters and dispatches. Agents of the Carlists are offering recruits 2 pesetas a day. It is thought Don Carlos will await the return of the Cuban army before ordering a revolution.

BRITAIN'S WAR PULSE HIGH.

Remored Demand That Li Hung Chang Be Dismissed.

London, Aug. 15.—The foreign office, it is reported here today, though the report as yet lacks confirmation, intends to demand that the Chinese government dismiss Prince Li Hung Chang from power, on the ground that he is responsible for the recent anti-British attitude of the Tsung-li-Yamen.

The foreign office, it is also asserted, has had under special consideration the question of sending the Taku forts on the Gulf of Pechili at the mouth of Peking River, and the city of Tientsin, the port of Peking, in the event of China refusing to comply with this demand, holding that until compliance is assured.

The semi-official Journal of St. Petersburg, in today's issue, depreciates the tone of the British press, and says:

"Russia does not contemplate fresh acquisitions in the Far East."

"Her only object is to preserve the advantages recently gained."

"The Russian government does not desire to injure the economic interests of Great Britain any more than those of any other power."

COLUMBUS AN EVIL GENIUS.

He Discovered America and America Threw His Descendants.

London, Aug. 15.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says the educated classes are now seeking a scapegoat. It can often be heard said now that Columbus, in showing Spain the way to the new world, was not a great benefactor, but an evil genius. For that reason, one of the Madrid papers proposes a proposal made by citizens of Granada to have his remains brought from Havana to rest by the side of Ferdinand and Isabella.

Nevertheless, Magellan, who showed the Spaniards the way to the Far East, is not put in the same category with Columbus yet, for a movement is afoot in Seville to erect a statue of him.

The correspondent adds that the abundant harvest throughout Spain increases the likelihood of tranquillity. The exportation of grain is now permitted.

Several papers advise that the unexpected balance of the war subscriptions be distributed among the soldiers when they return from Cuba and Porto Rico.

Madrid, Aug. 15.—The press here is assuming a fatalistic resignation to the peace conditions. It says that the nation is itself to blame. It knew how to conquer, but did not know how to preserve its conquest.

The lower classes accept defeat in the same spirit.

The cabinet at its next meeting will consider arrangements for the bringing back of the troops from Cuba and Porto Rico. It will also consider the question of summoning the Cortes.

RUSSIA'S RECORD CROP.

Harvesting Proceeds There Night and Day.

Odesa, Aug. 15.—Harvesting is going on incessantly day and night. This year's crop is a record one for Russia.

The demand for agricultural implements has been so great that the entire supply has been sold out. A number of new flour mills are being built.

LOST ON FLINDER'S ISLAND.

But Two Men of a Bark's Crew Are Alive.

London, Aug. 15.—A dispatch to Lloyd's from Hobart, Tasmania, says that the American bark C. C. Funk has been totally lost on Flinder's Island, and that Capt. Nessen and all of his crew, except Seamen Petersen and Krough, were drowned.

MAY ABANDON HIS VISIT HERE

The Wife of the Lord Mayor of London Is Ill.

London, Aug. 15.—Owing to the illness of his wife, the lord mayor of London has postponed, possibly abandoned, his proposed visit to the United States.

PRIZE FIGHTER KILLED.

Former Champion of New Mexico Dies From Injuries.

Idaho Springs, Col., Aug. 15.—James Newark, a local pugilist, died yesterday from injuries received in a twenty-round contest Saturday night with Robert Watkins, a colored fighter.

Watkins claimed to have been the champion of New Mexico at one time. Watkins is under arrest.

Blinds—small slats—75c pair. Clear. First-class quality. See them.

Pair Blinds—best made—only \$1. Libby & Co., lumber, etc., 6th & N. Y. Av.

WEEP AT THEIR GUNS

American Artillerymen's Chagrin at News of Peace.

ANXIOUS FOR THE PRAY

Spanish Impudence Goaded Them to a High Pitch.

LAST FIGHTING IN PORTO RICO

The Engagements at Mayaguez and Alhonto the Final Meetings Between the Troops of the Two Nations on the Island—Porto Rico Taken Without Any Clash Worthy the Designation of Battle—The Natives Are Overjoyed at the Tidings of Their Liberation.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 14.—The announcement of the cessation of hostilities through the signing of the Spanish-American protocol caught the American army in Porto Rico in readiness to begin an attack upon the Spaniards, which would have been general in character. Gen. Brooke had his guns trained upon Cayey, and Gen. Wilson had actually opened fire on Alhonto.

So great was the tension of feeling and the anxiety manifested by the American artillerymen to wipe the Spaniards off the map at Alhonto that when they were prevented from working their pieces, after having made so many careful preparations, many of them wept.

Gen. Schwan, after defeating the Spaniards at Mayaguez, was within hailing distance of Aguadilla, upon which place he would have opened an attack within two hours, while Gen. Henry, with his command, was within a few hours' march of Laredo, and an order had actually been issued to push forward to all points with the utmost energy.

These instructions were especially directed against Arecibo and San Juan, and in three days the American troops would have landed in both of these places, if they had not surrendered before.

It goes without saying, therefore, that the news of the signing of the protocol was not received with manifestations of joy by the Americans. The officers and men alike being disappointed.

The first news of the cessation of hostilities was contained in a bulletin to your correspondent here and confirmation of the report came an hour later in a dispatch from the War Department in Gen. Miles. The official dispatch merely orders a cessation of hostilities and directs the general to notify the Spaniards of the armistice.